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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/024,818	12/18/2001	Brian Froehler	GLIS-0143	3496
32650	7590	04/22/2004	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP ONE LIBERTY PLACE - 46TH FLOOR PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			FREDMAN, JEFFREY NORMAN	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1637		
DATE MAILED: 04/22/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/024,818	FROEHLER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jeffrey Fredman	1637

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 128, 131-134 and 139-156 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 128 and 131-134 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 139-156 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

This application claims priority from a particular attorney docket number 24610-20035.21, followed by a claim to application 07/935,444. The current application is not given priority to these applications since the petition for correction of the priority information was dismissed (a copy of the decision, which Applicant should already have received, is attached).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

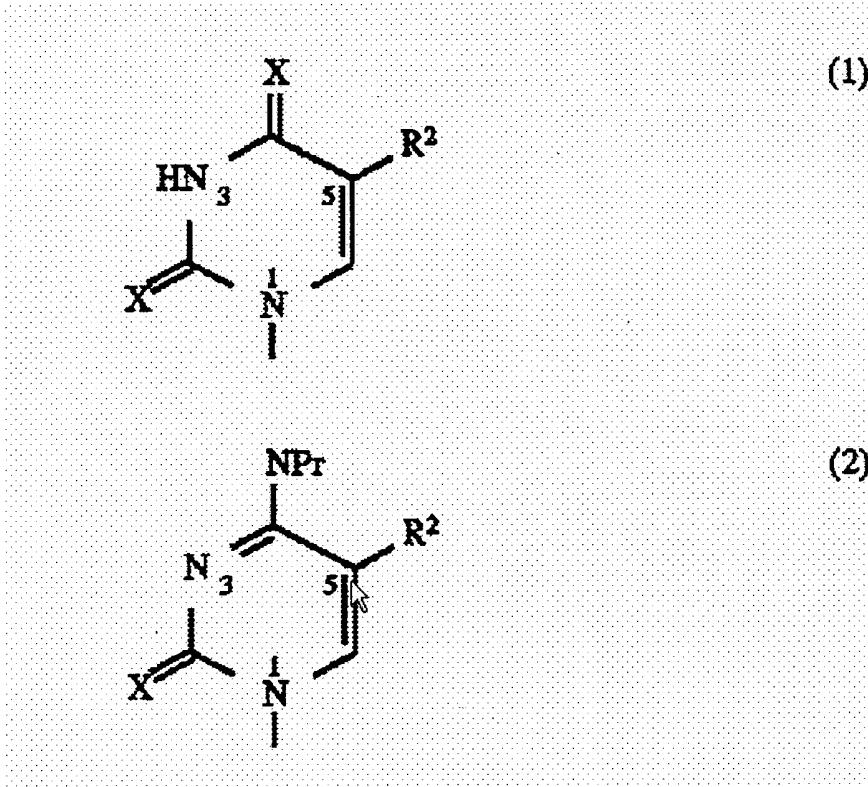
(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 139-156 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Froehler et al (U.S. Patent 5,645,985).

This rejection is applicable because the priority claim is denied above.

Therefore, the current application only has priority to the instant filing date of December 18, 2001.

Froehler teaches “methods of detecting the presence, absence or amount of a particular single-stranded DNA or RNA or a particular target duplex in a biological (or other) sample using the oligomers of the invention, to detect selected nucleic acid sequences (see column 10, lines 39-45)” where the oligomers of the invention include bases of structures 1 and 2 below.



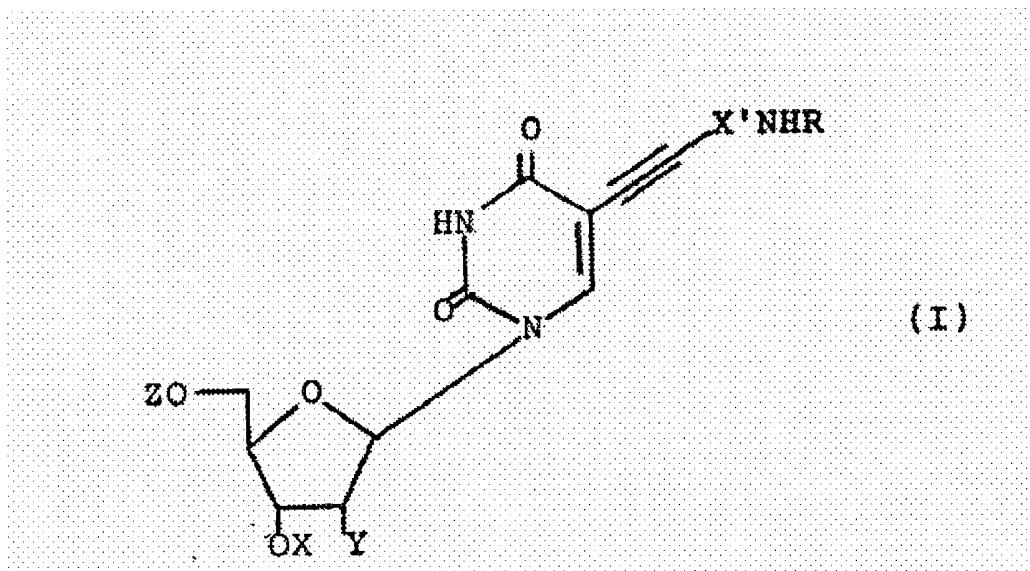
With regard to claims 142 and 150, Froehler further teaches "Oligomers of the invention containing 5-modified pyrimidines are compatible with polymerases used in polymerase chain reaction methods such as the Taq or Vent.TM. polymerase (see column 35, lines 26-29)."

With regard to claims 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 156, Froehler teaches that R² can be a cyano group or a C₂₋₁₂ heteroaromatic or a C₂₋₈ alkeynol (see column 8, lines 55-60).

3. Claims 139-140 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Haralambidis et al (WO 88/10264).

Haralambidis teaches a method of detecting the presence of a single stranded DNA or RNA (see abstract,) comprising;

(a) selecting an oligomer having at least one base of formula (I)



where X is an oxygen and

where R² comprises the triple bonded pi group, (see specification, which defines a Pi bond "as used herein means an unsaturated covalent bond such as a double or triple bond."

Haralambidis expressly teaches that nucleic acids comprising the compound may be used in hybridization detection methods (see page 17, lines 9-15) as well as in DNA sequencing reactions (see page 17, line 16 to page 18, line 33).

Haralambidis further teaches, in example 9, hybridization of the labeled probe comprising the base given above to quantitative amounts of RNA dot blots (see page 39) to detect the presence and amount of specific mRNAs (see page 32 and figure 6).

With regard to claim 130, Haralambidis teaches quantitation of mRNA of kallikrein (see figure 6 and example 9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

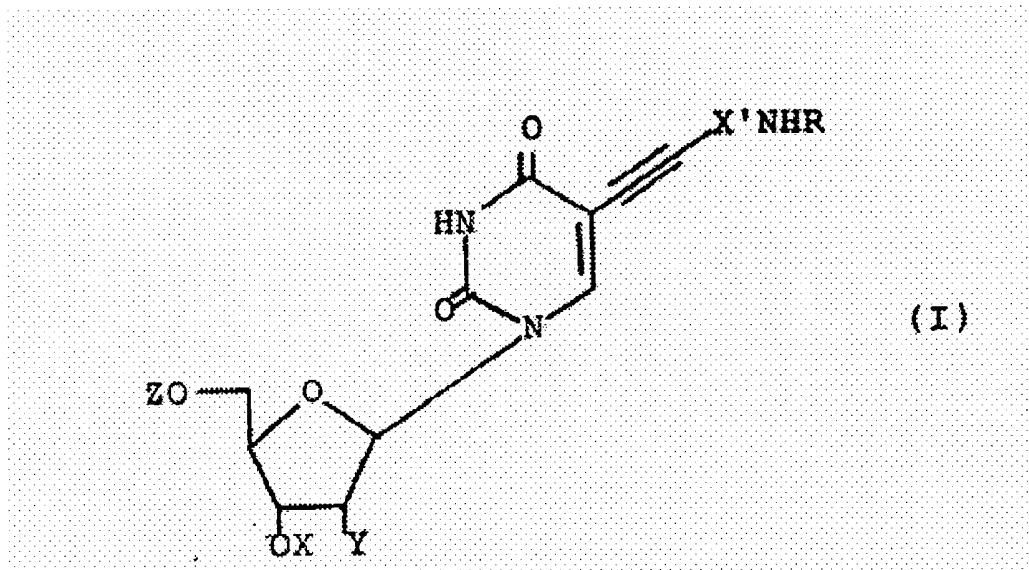
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 139-156 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haralambidis et al (WO 88/10264) as applied to claims 129 and 130 and further in view of Gelfand et al (U.S. Patent 5,079,352)

Haralambidis teaches a method of detecting the presence of a single stranded DNA or RNA (see abstract,) comprising;

(a) selecting an oligomer having at least one base of formula (I)



where X is an oxygen and

where R² comprises the triple bonded pi group, (see specification, which defines a Pi bond "as used herein means an unsaturated covalent bond such as a double or triple bond."

Haralambidis expressly teaches that nucleic acids comprising the compound may be used in hybridization detection methods (see page 17, lines 9-15) as well as in DNA sequencing reactions (see page 17, line 16 to page 18, line 33).

Haralambidis further teaches, in example 9, hybridization of the labeled probe comprising the base given above to quantitative amounts of RNA dot blots (see page 39) to detect the presence and amount of specific mRNAs (see page 32 and figure 6).

With regard to claim 144 and 146, Haralambidis teaches quantitation of mRNA of kallikrein (see figure 6 and example 9).

With regard to claims 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, Haralambidis teaches the use of alkenyl protecting groups at the R position (see page 6, line 2).

With regard to claims 145, 148, 149, 152, 156, Haralambidis teaches the use of heteroaromatic groups at the R position (see page 6, line 28, such as nitrobenzyl).

Haralambidis teaches the use of the polynucleotide comprising compound (I) above for use in nucleic acid extension reactions with a DNA polymerase (see page 15, lines 1-10), but Haralambidis does not teach the use of PCR.

Gelfand teaches PCR (see column 6) using the Taq polymerase (see column 7, lines 48-65), with regard to claims 142 and 150.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the polynucleotide of Haralambidis with the PCR of Gelfand since Gelfand states "Amplification is particularly useful if such an analysis is to be done on a small sample using non-radioactive detection techniques which may be inherently insensitive or where radioactive techniques are being employed but where rapid detection is desirable (column 26, lines 47-52). Gelfand also states "The present invention may be useful not only for producing large amounts of an existing nucleic acid of completely specified sequence, but also for producing nucleic acid sequences which are known to exist but are not completely specified (column 16, lines 64-68)". An ordinary practitioner would have been motivated to combine the

teachings of Haralambidis and Mullis for the stated and expected benefits of increasing the amounts of nucleic acid, greater sensitivity and rapid detection.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed March 5, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the 102 should be withdrawn in view of the amendment to properly claim priority. Because the petition with this claim was dismissed, the priority claim is not corrected. Consequently, the 102 reference remains applicable. Applicant argues the 103 by simply stating it does not apply. This is not found persuasive for the reasons given in the rejection.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

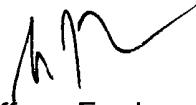
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey Fredman whose telephone number is (571)272-0742. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Benzion can be reached on (571)272-0782. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jeffrey Fredman
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1637